

1922

FRUIT
FOREST & ROSE
TREES
FOR RHODESIA.

S. Africa



Telegraphic Address = "GEEAITCH."
Seed Department Telephone Number = 467.
Post Office Box Number = 139.

The "Reliable" Seed House,

Salisbury,

April, 1926.

Terms of Business, etc.

1. All Fruit Trees, etc., are sold ex Store, Salisbury, and immediately the trees or plants are delivered to the Railway Company and we receive their signature, they become the Customer's property and our responsibility ceases.

We do not send out trees or perishables on the C.O.D. system.

2. Purchasers requiring trees sent by mail train should state so when ordering.

3. When ordering, always give full postal address and state name of railway station or siding to which trees are to be sent.

4. **Packing.**—All of our trees and plants are packed in tins or boxes in damp soil and securely labelled before leaving our nurseries.

Packing charges, net:—

1—12 Trees	...	...	...	...	1/6 minimum.
13—50 „	...	...	...	...	1½d. per tree.
51—100 „	...	...	...	...	1d. per tree.

5. Customers are requested to notify us immediately of any errors in fulfilling their orders, so that we may at once rectify the mistake, as we wish to conduct our business in such a way so as to retain the confidence of our numerous customers.

6. **Terms.**—Our best prices are quoted for cash with order, but we are prepared to **Enter** until the following month to approved accounts. Entered prices are higher than cash prices, but subject to 10 per cent. discount if the account is settled by the 7th (country 15th) of the month following date of purchase.

Owing to the clerical labour involved in small bookings, we cannot allow discount on accounts under 10s.

All prices are subject to alteration without notice.

Nursery.—Our nurseries are situated at Parktown, about four miles from Salisbury, off the Beatrice Road. All our customers, intending purchasers and those interested in horticulture are cordially invited to inspect our stocks.

NOTE.

When planting fruit trees, no matter how many, it is always necessary for future reference to label all trees. For this purpose we supply Zinc Labels at 1s. 6d. per doz., 8s. 6d. per 100. Indelible Ink for writing on labels, 1s. per bottle.

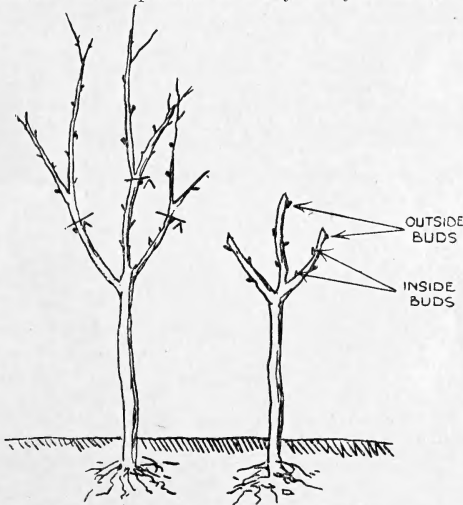
One Class of Trees Supplied—"Selected Grade."

Instructions for Planting Deciduous Fruit Trees.

We have found from experience that to send out trees during the dry winter months, packed in damp leaves and canvas covering, is not always satisfactory. Our present method of packing in tins or boxes filled with a mixture of leaves and damp soil, the stems being covered with canvas, is more moisture-retaining than the old method. Before removing the trees from the boxes, give a good overhead watering and allow the water to drain off. Care must be taken not to cut any bindings, which hold the varieties together, thereby saving time and trouble in getting the trees re-named. Our trees, being packed in accordance with our climatic conditions, are ready for planting out immediately on arrival. Should the trees have been delayed in transit and become dry or shrivelled, remove from tin or box and bury completely in moist earth for three to five days; this is usually satisfactory in reviving the moisture throughout the trees.

The hole should be of sufficient width and depth so that the roots may not be bent or twisted on being put in; soak the soil thoroughly, then form a basin to retain the future water near the vicinity of the roots. The trees should receive a liberal weekly application of water until the rains are set in properly. **Always put in a stake to support the tree.** If the ground is of poor quality, a quantity of well-rotted kraal manure and bone meal may be added to the top soil.

Pruning.—This is a necessity. On planting, the lateral stems should be cut back to within six to eight inches of the main stem, and always prune to an outer bud (as shown on diagram). With regard to further pruning, unless the grower has sufficient knowledge of pruning, we would advise him to write and tell us the varieties, as each variety has its own peculiarities. Our experience is always at your service.



Nursery Tree. Pruned after planting.

Fruit Trees in Tins.

Owing to the increasing demand for all varieties established in tins we have decided to make this a special feature in our nurseries. When deciduous trees are planted during our winter months a certain amount of moisture is necessary to keep life in the newly planted trees; sometimes water is laid on the home orchard, but usually the watering is carried out by natives with the never-failing tin. This method is not to be despised, but the general tendency is that ants and other pests are attracted by the moisture, to the detriment of the trees.

Our fruit trees established in tins can be transplanted during the summer with the minimum risk of loss.

Do not prune "Established trees in tins" until the following autumn.

All varieties established in tins, 3s. 9d. each, 42s. per dozen net. Not less than one dozen at dozen rate.

Deciduous Fruit Trees.

Deciduous fruit trees can only be supplied from the open ground during July and early August.

The varieties we list below have been found most suitable for Rhodesia. Varieties not listed can be procured, and we should esteem it a great favour if customers would inform us as to the growth and productivity of the varieties supplied.

APPLES.

On Guaranteed Blight-proof Stocks.

(Abbreviations.—Commercial, C.; Dessert, D.; Cooking, K.)

CARRINGTON, Early.—Medium conical, red; C.D.K.

GOLDEN RUSSET.—Medium, round, yellow russet; D.K.

SHARPE'S EARLY.—Yellow, red stripes; D.

ALFRISTON, Mid-season.—Large fruit, flat and yellow; K.

REINETTE DU CANADA.—Large brown russet; D.K.

KING OF TOMPKINS' COUNTY.—Large, striped yellow and red, juicy, excellent flavour.

LOY, Late.—Large, round, rich yellow; K.

JONATHAN, Late.—A very productive and vigorous grower; C.D.

ROME BEAUTY, Late.—Moderate grower; fruit large, yellow shaded and striped with bright red; C.D.

OHENIMURI, Late.—Flat, skin yellow; an excellent keeper; C.D.

VERSFELD, Late.—A very free grower and early bearer; C.D.

Cash 30s. dozen. Entered 35s. dozen.

APRICOTS.

On Peach Stock.

ALPHA.—Highly recommended; ripens early November.

EARLY CAPE.—One of the earliest; rich yellow; very productive.

EARLY NEWCASTLE.—A first-class apricot and regular cropper.

BLENHEIM, Mid-season.—A superior variety for either canning or drying; a very regular bearer.

ROYAL, Mid-season.—The most popular apricot in Africa. The fruit is first-class and the tree is a vigorous grower.

Cash 30s. dozen. Entered 35s. dozen.**ALMONDS.**

I.X.L.—Strong upright grower, nuts large, bears fairly well.

JORDAN.—The chief almond of commerce and the largest.

Cash 30s. dozen. Entered 35s. dozen.**CHERRIES.**Black, Yellow and Red **Cash 30s. dozen. Entered 35s. dozen.****FIGS.**

ADAM.—Vigorous grower and regular heavy cropper.

ADRIATIC, Round.—Thin skin, white flesh, streaked.

BROWN TURKEY.—Pear-shaped fruit, flesh rosy red, with fine flavour.

WHITE GENOA.—One of the best for commercial purposes. Flesh pale red, sweet and highly flavoured.

Cash 30s. dozen. Entered 35s. dozen.**GRAPE VINES.**

BARBAROSSA.—Black, immense cropper.

RED HANEPOOT.—Large berries, fine flavour.

WHITE HANEPOOT.—Oval, white Muscat grape; rich flavour.

WHITE NIAGARA.—Highly recommended for our wet summer conditions.

Cash 18s. dozen. Entered 21s. dozen.**NECTARINES.**

EARLY RIVERS, Very early.—Large yellow, mottled.

GOLDMINE, Mid-season.—Cream, mottled, red; a sure cropper.

COOSA, Mid-season.—Freestone, large size and vigorous grower.

Cash 30s. dozen. Entered 35s. dozen.**PEACHES.**

EARLY ALEXANDER.—Fruit greenish-white, nearly covered with red; flesh firm and juicy.

VICTOR, Early.—Medium, white, highly coloured.

FLORIDA CRAWFORD, Mid-season.—Large yellow, good bottling variety.

MAMIE ROSS, Mid-season.—Very large, white, flushed crimson.

NATAL, Mid-season.—Enormous cropper, highly coloured.

LEE CLING, Mid-season.—Creamy white, flushed crimson.

LEMON CLING, Late.—Large, yellow fleshed.

ROSE TREES IN TINS.

Sub-Tropical Varieties in Order of Ripening.

BELL'S NOVEMBER.—Highly coloured, regular and heavy cropper, ripening early November.

WALDO.—Medium size; handsome fruit of excellent quality.

JEWEL (ALEXANDER).—Medium to large, highly coloured.

KILLIECRANKIE.—Cream flesh, heavy cropper.

ANGEL.—Large white, good cropper.

FLORIDA GEM.—An excellent variety; fruit pointed.

Cash 30s. dozen. Entered 35s. dozen.

GOODMAN'S CHOICE.—The leading Australian yellow canning peach; has proved highly suitable for Rhodesia. 3s. net each.

INKOOS (NEW).—Medium, greenish-white, highly coloured; very early. 4s. 6d. net each.

PEARS.

BON CHRETIEN, Early.—A sure and heavy cropper.

KEIFFER, Mid-season.—Large, golden yellow.

LECONTE, Mid-season.—Skin yellow, vigorous and prolific.

Cash 30s. dozen. Entered 35s. dozen.

PERSIMMONS ... In tins. Cash 6s. each. Entered 7s. 6d. each.

PECAN NUTS.

A valuable tree, producing nuts superior in flavour to the Walnut.

Each in $\frac{1}{2}$ tins. Cash 4s. 6d. each. Entered 5s. each.

PLUMS (JAPANESE).

On Peach Stock.

BEAUTY.—A blood plum ripening very early; large fruit.

METHLEY, Early.—Medium size; rich red.

BURBANK, Mid-season.—Heavy cropper, large fruit; yellow flesh.

WICKSON, Mid-season.—An excellent cropper of good quality.

ETTERBY EARLY, Mid-season.—Yellow flesh, enormous size.

FRANCIS.—An exceptionally fine plum, ripening about Christmas; yellow flesh; prolific bearer.

KELSEY, Late.—Large fruit of clear yellow colour; heavy cropper.

SATSUMA, Late.—Large cropper; red flesh. The best variety for Rhodesia.

OCTOBER PURPLE, Late.—Fruit medium to large; vigorous grower.

Cash 30s. dozen. Entered 35s. dozen.

WILSON (NEW).—An Australian plum ripening in November; reddish-carmine, with yellow flesh. 4s. 6d. net each.

FEDERATION (NEW), Late.—A cross between "Wickson" and "Burbank"; very large; same shape and colour as Wickson. 5s. 6d. net cash.

QUINCES.

MAMMOTH.—Fruit very large; good flavour.

CHAMPION.—An excellent variety, carrying large fruit.

ORANGE.—Deep orange-yellow and good quality.

Cash 30s. dozen. Entered 35s. dozen.

WALNUTS.

English and Japanese ... Cash 30s. dozen. Entered 35s. dozen.

Miscellaneous Fruit Trees.

BANANAS.

LADY'S FINGER, CUSTARD, DUCASSE HYBRID, out of ground.

Cash 30s. dozen. Entered 35s. dozen.

ANONA or CUSTARD APPLES.

BULLOCK'S HEART.—Fruit as large as a tennis ball, with yellowish soft flesh.

CHERIMOYER.—Similar to Bullock's Heart, but fruit is scaly and dark purple.

Cash 2s. each. Entered 2s. 3d. each.

GUAVAS.

Giant Yellow, Red Chinese. In $\frac{1}{2}$ tins.

Cash 15s. dozen. Entered 18s. dozen.

GRENADILLAS.

Common, Mammoth Fiji. In $\frac{1}{2}$ tins.

Cash 1s. 6d. each. Entered 1s. 9d. each.

LOQUATS.

The Advance (large improved). In $\frac{1}{2}$ tins.

Cash 15s. dozen. Entered 18s. dozen.

MANGOES.

Siluva Hill and Durban. In $\frac{1}{2}$ tins. Cash 2s. each. Entered 2s. 3d. each.

PAW PAWS.

PARKTOWN GIANT.—Large, deep orange flesh. In tins.

Cash 6s. dozen. Entered 7s. dozen.

PEARS (Avocado).

Green and Purple.

Selected Seedlings. In $\frac{1}{2}$ tins ... Cash 2s. 6d. each. Entered 3s. each.

PINEAPPLES.

NATAL QUEEN.—The best for Rhodesia.

Cash 9s. dozen. Entered 10s. 6d. dozen.

PLANTAINS.

Common, large suckers ... Cash 13s. dozen. Entered 15s. dozen.

POMEGRANATES.

Fruiting variety, selected seedlings. Each in $\frac{1}{2}$ tins.

Cash 15s. dozen. Entered 18s. dozen.

TREE TOMATOES.

GIANT YELLOW, selected seedlings. Four in $\frac{1}{2}$ tin.

Cash 6s. dozen. Entered 7s. dozen.

COMPARE QUALITY.

Small Fruits, etc.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

LAXTON'S NOBLE.—The most prolific variety in Rhodesia.

GEORGE MONRO.—A first-class fruit, but does not send out many runners.

Cash 7s. 6d. per 100. Entered 9s. per 100.

RASPBERRY CANES.

RED CUTHBERT.—The hardiest and most productive.

Cash 5s. dozen. Entered 6s. dozen.

THE LOGANBERRY.

A prolific fruit-bearing climber; originated from a cross between a raspberry and blackberry. Strong plants in tins.

Cash 1s. 6d. each. Entered 1s. 9d. each.

RHUBARB.

MYATT'S VICTORIA.—Red, stalks thick and coarse; quality excellent.
Large Roots (two years old).

Cash 12s. 6d. dozen. Entered 14s. dozen.

Vegetable plants supplied in season. 2s. 6d. net per 100.

Herb Roots. 2s. 6d. net per dozen.

Floral Department.

WREATHS, CROSSES, ANCHORS, CHAPLETS and other designs,
Price 10s. 6d., 15s., 21s. upwards.

BOUQUETS, SHEAVES and FLORAL BASKETS, artistically made from
the choicest Flowers in season. Price 15s. 6d. upwards.

CHOICE CUT FLOWERS.—Fresh every morning, packed to carry
anywhere in Rhodesia by post or rail.

PALMS, FERNS and OTHER PLANTS for House or Church Decoration.
On hire at moderate charges.

Satisfaction guaranteed by Expert Florists.

Telegrams: "Geeaitch," Salisbury.

Citrus Fruits.

CULTURAL AND PLANTING HINTS.

The only time for planting out citrus from the open ground in Rhodesia is during January and February. All our citrus are packed in boxes or tins and the stems covered. On arrival, the trees should be well watered, tops and roots, before being removed from the packing; allow the water to drain off, then plant out, preferably just before sundown. Water well and stake trees to prevent being damaged by winds. A good plan is to cover main stems with dry grass or other light material to prevent sun scorching until properly established. Should the ground not be ready to receive trees on arrival, water well and place in a cool shady spot; even left like this for a week, they will take no harm. The leaves will probably fall off, but so long as the stems are fresh and green all is well, and the tree will soon throw fresh leaves. The citrus trees sent out by us **do not require further pruning** when planted.

NEVER leave roots exposed to the sun or winds for a single moment.

ORANGES.

WASHINGTON NAVEL.—The most suitable variety for market purposes; a rapid grower and enormous cropper. Early.

VALENCIA LATE.—Ripens late. Fruit will hang long; a strong grower and regular cropper.

JOPPA.—Thin rind, very sweet and juicy.

JAFFA.—One of the largest fruited varieties; ripens fairly late.

MEDITERRANEAN SWEET.—Medium sized fruit; very solid, few seeds.

PAPER RIND ST. MICHAEL.—Heavy bearer, fruit small, round, very solid; excellent flavour.

SEVILLE.—The bitter orange for preserving.

LEMONS.

VILLA FRANCA.—Fruit oblong, medium size; strong, juicy, nearly seedless; smooth skin.

LISBON.—Fine grain, long, oval, sweet rind.

GRAPE FRUIT.

MARSH'S SEEDLESS.—The best variety for Rhodesia.

NAARTJES.

OLD CAPE.—The best variety for commercial purposes.

EMPEROR.—Vigorous grower, of excellent quality.

LIMES.

TAHITI.—Fruit as large as the Lemon, and very juicy.

All Citrus Fruits, out of ground. **Cash 4s. 6d. each. Entered 5s. each.**

All Citrus Fruits, out of ground. **Cash 50s. doz. Entered 57s. 6d. doz.**

Citrus Trees in Tins.

We have large stocks on hand of all the above varieties ready for delivery at any season. Strong, healthy trees.

Cash 5s. 3d. each. Entered 6s. each.

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS.

Forest and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants.

We can supply transplants of the leading and most suitable kinds for Rhodesia of the under-mentioned Forest Trees, established in half paraffin tins (about 25 in each) at **8s. 4d. per 100 trees**, cash with order, or **10s. per 100, less usual 10 per cent.** Ornamental trees, hardy shrubs and climbers are generally established in tins (one to four in tin) from **6d. to 2s. 6d.** per plant, according to size.

FOREST TREES—EVERGREEN.

- CALLITRIS CALCARATA.**—Excellent timber tree; ant resistant.
 „ **ROBUSTA.**—Hardy tree; useful as windbreak.
CASUARINA (Beefwood).—Quick-growing tree; useful as windbreak.
CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA.—Evergreen tree; valuable timber.
 „ **LUSITANICA.**—Quick-growing tree in moist situations.
 „ **TORULOSA.**—Valuable timber; ant resistant.
EUCALYPTUS BOTRYOIDES.—Fast-growing tree; valuable timber.
 „ **CITRIDORA.**—Lemon-scented; yielding good timber.
 „ **MACULATA.**—Good timber; suitable for moist situations.
 „ **PANICULATA.**—Valuable hard timber.
 „ **RESINIFERA.**—Excellent timber, where frost is not severe.
 „ **ROBUSTA.**—Quick shady tree; requires moist situations.
 „ **ROSTRATA.**—Produces durable timber; stands drought and heat.
 „ **SALIGNA.**—Straight-growing tree of first quality.
 „ **TERITICORNIS.**—Hardy tree; produces durable timber.
GREVILLEA ROBUSTA (Silky Oak).—Ornamental; yields handsome furniture wood.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

- CEDRELA TOONA.**—Quick-growing, ant resistant, scented timber.
JACARANDA.—Ornamental tree, fern-like foliage and blue flowers.
POINCIANA REGIA (Flamboyant).—Ornamental tree with scarlet flowers.
POPULUS ALBA.—Valuable tree; timber ant and borer resistant.
SPATHODEA.—Handsome foliage tree, bearing bright red flowers.

HEDGE PLANTS.

- LIGUSTRUM CHINENSIS** (Privet).—Evergreen.
PITTOSPORUM (Camphor Laurel).—Evergreen; makes a good hedge.
DODONÆA VISCOSA.—A quick-growing hedge plant, with bright green foliage.

SHRUBS.

- ABUTILON**, 8 feet.—Variegated foliage, yellow and green.
ALLAMANDA NERIFOLIA, 4 feet.—Flowers deep golden yellow, streaked orange.
ALOYSIA CITRIODORA, 6 feet.—Lemon-scented Verbena.
BAUHINIA, 20 feet.—Native of Rhodesia; flowers white and pink.
 „ **GALPINA.**—Rambling shrub; orange red flowers.

- BRUNFELSIA UNIFLORA, 4 feet.—Free flowering, scented, blue changing to white.
- BUDDLEIA, 8 feet.—Sweet-scented blue flowers.
- „ 12 feet.—Useful hedge shrub; yellow flowers.
- CALLISTEMON SPECIOSUS (Bottlebrush), 12 feet.—Drooping habit; scarlet flowers.
- CASSIA (Cape Laburnum), 8 feet.—Quick-growing; flowers yellow.
- DEUTZIA CRENATA, 6 feet.—Deciduous shrub; flowers pure white.
- DURANTA PLUMIERI, 10 feet.—Useful deciduous hedge; flowers blue.
- EUPHORBIA FULGENS, 4 feet.—Lovely scarlet flowers.
- GARDENIA FLORIDA, 8 feet.—Green glossy leaves; flowers pure white.
- HELIOTROPIMUM, 3 feet.—Sweet-scented, lilac-white flowers.
- HIBISCUS SINENSIS, 10 to 15 feet.—Scarlet flowers, single and double varieties.
- HOLMSKIOLDIA, 15 feet.—Handsome flowering shrub; red and yellow varieties.
- LAGERSTROMERIA INDICA, 15 to 20 feet.—Mauve, pink and white varieties.
- NERIUM OLEANDER, 10 feet.—Evergreen; red, pink and white varieties.
- PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS.—Free flowering shrub; blue flowers.
- PLUMIERA (Frangipanni), 12 feet.—White and pink varieties.
- POINSETTIA, 10 to 12 feet.—Highly ornamental in winter; red and yellow varieties.
- THEVETIA NERIFOLIA, 8 to 10 feet.—Evergreen; flowers yellow.
- TECOMA SMITHI, 10 feet.—Bright yellow flowers.

CLIMBERS or CREEPERS.

- ARISTOLOCHIA (Dutchman's Pipe).—Strong-growing creeper.
- BEAUMONTIA GRANDIFLORA.—Heavy foliage; large white flowers.
- BIGNONIA VENUSTA (Golden Shower).—Vigorous creeper, bearing masses of orange flowers.
- BOUGAINVILLEA GLABRA.—Strong-growing climber; magenta flowers.
- „ BRASILIENSIS.—Similar to "Glabra," brick red flowers. (No stock available.)
- JASMINUM GRANDIFLORUM.—Climber; sweet-scented flowers.
- PODRANEA (Zimbabwe Creeper).—Indigenous creeper; pink flowers.
- ROSA BRACTEATA (Macartney Rose).—Useful hedge plant; single white flowers.
- SOLANUM WENLANDII (Potato Creeper).—Creeper; blue flowers.
- WISTERIA SINENSIS.—Slow-growing; trusses of lilac flowers.

For special ornamental purposes we can supply the following:—

Araucarias, in 2 varieties	12/6 each.
Camellias	12/6 „
Ficus Macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig), in $\frac{1}{2}$ tins	5/- „
Azaleas	2/6 to 7/6 „
Aspidestras, in pots	3/6 to 6/- „
PALMS , in tins, pots or tubs, as required for outdoor or shade	from 2/6 to 60/- „
Geraniums, in pots	from 6/- to 12/- doz.
Ferns, in pots	from 2/6 to 10/- each.
Amaryllis, choice seedlings, each in $\frac{1}{2}$ tins .. net	5/- „
Gladioli Bulbs, choice colours, July delivery, net	2/6 doz.
Flower Seedlings, 3/6 to 7/6 per tin of 25, according to variety.	

POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Rose Culture.

Rose Gardens.—Roses thrive best in heavy clay soil with a small proportion of sand. The soil should be well trenched to a depth of two feet and well rotted cow or pig manure worked in. Plant roses where they can get shelter from high winds, but do not enclose with tall trees. When planting, spread the roots out fan-shape, then place a layer of good soil, then a little well-rotted manure, but do not let the manure touch the roots; fill in hole and tread firmly; water copiously.

Manures and Fertilisers.—Pig dung is the most suitable for rose trees, but if unavailable, cow dung or night soil can be applied with equally good results. These should stand in a heap from three to four months, and may be applied after pruning and forked in at once. Soot is a good manure, especially for roses on their own roots.

After pruning, rose trees may be mulched with any of the foregoing manures or an application of 3 to 5 lbs. blood meal and 2 ozs. nitrate of soda to each tree.

Pruning.—All our roses from the open ground are pruned before being sent out. Whilst rose trees which are established in tins do not require pruning until the annual pruning, which should be done during May or June, for general purposes the method of pruning to be employed will be as follows:—Cut away to the base all dead, weak and unripe shoots. All shoots which have a tendency to cross one another must be cut out so that the plant may not become too crowded—a point which has special importance in dealing with the centre of the plant. The pruner will now have only the stronger and well ripened shoots of the previous year's growth to deal with, and these should be cut back so as to leave from 8 to 10 "eyes" on each shoot. This cutting back may be modified according to the vigour and type of tree.

Climbing roses and ramblers require very little pruning, and with few exceptions may be left pretty much to their natural habit of growth; all dead wood removed and sufficient of the shoots to prevent overcrowding. The base of climbers sometimes becomes bare; this may be obviated by shortening one or two of the older shoots coming up from the base.

Our rose trees are hardy, well-rooted plants, budded on vigorous-growing stocks. **Delivery, out of ground, May to June only. Established in tins, throughout the year.**

The best season for planting out rose trees in this country is still an open question, but from experience we would advise our customers to plant during January and February, when the rains are on.

Prices.—Out of ground, 2s. each; 22s. per doz., net. Established in tins, 2s. 6d. each; 28s. per doz., net, unless otherwise priced.

Not less than one dozen at dozen rate.

N.B.—We invite all rose enthusiasts to call and inspect our stock of rose trees, when they can make their own selection.

HYBRID TEA, HYBRID PERPETUAL and TEA ROSES.

- 3/- ADMIRATION, H.T.—Pearly white, shaded vermilion.
- 3/- AMERICA, H.T.—Pink, sweet scented.
- ANTOINE RIVOIRE, H.T.—Rosy flesh on yellow ground.
- AVOCA, H.T.—Rich crimson, fragrant.
- AUGUSTUS HARTMAN, H.T.—Geranium red, flushed orange.
- ARCHIE GRAY, H.T.—Deep crimson, flamed velvety scarlet.
- ALEX HILL GRAY, T.—Deep lemon yellow, fragrant.

G. H. WILLIAMS & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 139, SALISBURY.

-
- 3/6 AGNES GLOVER, H.T.—Deep velvety-crimson, shaded maroon.
 4/- AURORA, H.M.—Semi-single flowers of a beautiful golden canary-yellow.
 3/- AUDREY, H.T.—Deep crimson, very fragrant.
 BESSIE BROWN, H.T.—Creamy white.
 BRITISH QUEEN, H.T.—Pure white, very large flowers.
 BEN CANT, H.P.—Deep clear crimson.
 3/- BETTY HULTON, H.T.—Saffron yellow, deep golden centre.
 CORONATION, H.P.—Flesh colour, shading to shrimp pink.
 CAROLINE TESTOUT, H.T.—Light salmon pink.
 COLUMBIA, H.T.—True pink, deepening to glow pink.
 COURTENAY PAGE, H.T.—Scarlet crimson, large flowers.
 3/- CAPT. F. S. HARVEY CANT, H.T.—Rich salmon pink, perfumed.
 3/- CAPT. KILBIE STUART, H.T.—Glowing velvety crimson.
 C. E. SHEA, H.T.—Beautiful clear pink.
 CHRISSIE MACKELLAR, H.T.—Semi-double, orange pink.
 2/9 CLARA CURTIS, H.T.—Large golden yellow flowers.
 CRIMSON EMBLEM, H.T.—Dazzling crimson scarlet.
 3/- COMMONWEALTH, H.T.—Bright deep pink, flowers carried on long stems.
 CHEERFUL, H.T.—Orange-flame.
 COVENT GARDEN, H.T.—Deep rich red.
 2/9 DIADEM, H.T.—Orange-crimson, suffused salmon and coppery yellow.
 DEAN HOLE, H.T.—Silvery carmine, shaded salmon.
 DOROTHY PAGE ROBERTS, H.T.—Coppery pink, suffused yellow.
 3/- EARL HAIG, H.T.—Deep reddish crimson.
 3/6 EARL BEATTY, H.T.—Deep crimson.
 EDWARD MAWLEY, H.T.—Deep rich velvety crimson.
 3/- ELSIE BECKWITH, H.T.—Deep glowing rosy pink.
 3/- ELDORADO, H.T.—Sweetly-scented, golden "Marechal Niel" yellow.
 FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI, H.P.—The finest white rose in cultivation.
 3/- FEU JOSEPH LOOYMANS, H.T.—Colour yellow with vivid apricot.
 3/6 FLORENCE L. IZZARD, H.T.—Deep pure buttercup yellow.
 FLAME OF FIRE, H.T.—Deep orange flame.
 G. C. WAUD, H.T.—Rose, suffused orange and scarlet.
 GEORGE DICKSON, H.T.—Velvety black crimson.
 GENERAL MACARTHUR, H.T.—Bright scarlet red.
 GOLDEN EMBLEM, H.T.—Rich deep yellow.
 GORGEIOUS, H.T.—Deep orange yellow.
 GENERAL JACQUEMINOT, H.P.—Brilliant scarlet crimson.
 3/- GENERAL SMUTS, H.T.—Glowing cherry-red, shaded deep coral-red.
 3/- GLORIA, H.T.—Brilliant scarlet-crimson, highly scented.
 GOLDEN OPHELIA, H.T.—Golden-yellow in centre, edges of petals cream.
 4/6 GWYNNE CARR, H.T.—Shell pink, shaded lilac rose.
 HUGH DICKSON, H.P.—Brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet.
 HADLEY, H.T.—Dark crimson.
 HENRIETTA, H.T.—Orange crimson, perfumed.
 HOOSIER BEAUTY, H.T.—Glowing crimson.
 3/- H. V. MACHIN, H.T.—Scarlet-crimson, blooms of immense size.
 3/6 HAWLMARK SCARLET, H.T.—Brilliant scarlet, scented.
 HARRY KIRK, T.—Deep sulphur yellow.
 J. J. L. MOCK, H.T.—Deep rose red.
 3/- JOHN HART, H.T.—Deep bright cherry-pink, very free flowering.
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G. H. WILLIAMS & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 139, SALISBURY.

- 3/6 KING GEORGE, H.T.—Rich black crimson.
K. OF K., H.T.—Semi-single, intense scarlet.
- 3/- LADY CRAIG, H.T.—Deep yellow.
LADY ALICE STANLEY, H.T.—Coral rose, inside pale flesh.
LADY PIRRIE, H.T.—Coppery salmon, inside apricot yellow.
LA FRANCE, H.T.—Pale peach colour, reverse deep rose.
LILIAN MOORE, H.T.—Pure Indian yellow.
LADY ROBERTS, T.—Apricot, with coppery yellow base.
- 3/- LORD CHARLEMONT, H.T.—Bright scarlet crimson.
LOUISE CRETTE, H.P.—White, good rose for exhibition.
- 3/6 LORD ALLENBY, H.T.—Rich crimson, suffused scarlet.
LADY HILLINGDON, T.—Orange yellow.
LAURENT CARLE, H.T.—Brilliant velvety carmine.
LA TOSCA, H.T.—Tinted rosy white.
- 4/- LADY DIXON HARTLAND, H.T.—Deepest salmon, shading to pale pink.
MME. ABEL CHATENAY, H.T.—Carmine rose, shaded deep salmon.
MME. RAVARY, H.T.—Beautiful orange yellow.
MME. SEGOND WEBER, H.T.—Clear salmon pink.
- 3/6 MABEL TURNER, H.T.—Deep salmon pink, reflexed petals.
M. DICKSON HAMILL, H.T.—Straw colour, flushed.
- 3/- MABEL MORSE, H.T.—Bright golden yellow.
MILDRED GRANT, H.T.—Ivory white.
MISS CYNTHIA FORD, H.T.—Deep brilliant rosy pink.
MRS. AARON WARD, H.T.—Indian yellow.
- 3/6 MRS. COURTENAY PAGE, H.T.—Orange cerise, carmine shading.
MRS. C. LAMPLOUGH, H.T.—Soft lemon, large flowers.
MRS. WEMYSS QUIN, H.T.—Intense lemon chrome.
MME. JULES GRAVEREAU, T.—Creamy yellow, centre rose peach.
MAMAN COCHET, T.—Light pink splashed with bright rose.
MRS. FOLEY HOBBS, T.—Delicate ivory white.
MRS. HERBERT STEVENS, T.—White, faint peach shading.
MOLLY S. CRAWFORD, T.—White, shaded eau-de-nil.
MRS. JOHN LAING, H.P.—Soft pink colour.
MRS. GEORGE MARRIOTT, H.T.—Deep cream and pearly suffused rose.
- MARIE VAN HOUTTE, T.—Pale yellow, edge rose.
MRS. EDWARD MAWLEY, T.—Lovely shaded salmon.
- 3/- MAMA LAMESCH, H.T.—Deep orange yellow and flesh, centre deep shrimp-pink.
MODESTY, H.T.—Pearly white, shaded rose.
MME. ANTOINE MARI, T.—Rose, shaded white, opening blush-white.
- 3/- MRS. ALFRED WEST, H.T.—Shrimp and salmon-pink, veined reddish copper.
- 3/- MRS. E. J. HUDSON, H.T.—Bright rosy-pink, very free flowering.
- 3/- MRS. PRENTICE NICHOLLS, H.T.—Handsome deep rose-pink, vigorous grower.
- 3/- MURIEL WILSON, T.—White, shaded lemon.
NATIONAL EMBLEM, H.T.—Dark crimson, shaded velvety crimson.
OPHELIA, H.T.—Salmon flesh, very fragrant.
PRINCE C. DE ROHAN, H.P.—Velvety crimson maroon.
PRINCE DE BULGARIE, H.T.—Rosy-flesh.
- 3/6 PRINCE OF WALES, H.T.—Brilliant cherry-red, flowers very large and deliciously fragrant.
- 3/- REV. PAGE ROBERTS, H.T.—Rich "Marechal Niel" yellow colour.
RED LETTER DAY, H.T.—Semi-double, velvety scarlet crimson.

A Repeat Order is your best thanks.

G. H. WILLIAMS & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 139, SALISBURY.

- 3/- SOUV DE R. B. FERGUSON, H.T.—Rich apricot and shell pink.
 SUNSTAR, H.T.—Colour variable, orange yellow and crimson.
 SOUV DE P. NOTTING, T.—Deep apricot yellow.
 SACHSENGRUSS, H.T.—Delicate flesh on white ground, with china rose reflex.
- 4/- SENSATION, H.T.—Rich velvety crimson.
- 4/- SHOT SILK, H.T.—Cherry-cerise overshot with salmon orange.
- 3/- THE QUEEN ALEXANDRA, H.T.—Intense vermilion, shaded old gold.
 ULRICH BRUNNER, H.P.—Cherry red, fragrant.
- 3/- VENUS, H.T.—The improved "Mme. Abel Chatenay."
- 3/- W. E. WALLACE, H.T.—Deep golden yellow.
 W. R. SMITH, T.—Creamy white, suffused rosy pink.
 WALTHAM CRIMSON, H.T.—Deep crimson, vigorous grower.
- 3/- WILLIAM KORDES, H.T.—Capucine-red on a golden yellow ground.

PERNETIANA ROSES.

- 6/- ANGELE PERNET.—Vivid orange-yellow, shaded fiery deep reddish apricot, outside of petals fiery golden-yellow.
- 3/- CAMBRAI.—Delicate shade of orange with crimson markings.
 CHRISTINE.—Deep golden yellow, free flowering.
 CONSTANCE CASSON.—Rich carmine, flushed apricot.
- 3/- EMILE CHARLES.—A combination of red coral, eglantine pink, crushed strawberry and golden yellow flame.
- 4/- LADY ROUNDWAY.—Deep coppery chrome.
- 2/9 LYON ROSE.—Shrimp-pink, with coral-red centre.
 MME. E. HERRIOTT.—"Daily Mail Rose," coral red, shaded with yellow and bright rosy scarlet.
- 3/- MRS. BECKWITH.—Clear butter-cup yellow in the bud stage and sulphur-yellow in the expanded flower.
- 3/- PRESIDENT CHERIOUX.—Prawn-red flower with coral-red centre.
- 3/- SOVEREIGN.—Deep orange yellow, bedding rose.

MOSS ROSES.

- BLANCHE MOREAU.—Pure white, good size.
 CELINA.—Rich crimson, shaded purple.

SINGLE ROSES.

- IRISH AFTERGLOW.—Deep tangerine passing to pink.
 IRISH FIREFLAME.—Deep madden orange, splashed crimson.
 IRISH ELEGANCE.—Bronzy orange.
 MRS. C. E. SALMON.—Rich clear soft salmon pink.
 MRS. OAKLEY FISHER.—Rich orange yellow, scented.
- 3/6 VESUVIUS.—Bright scarlet crimson.

POLYANTHA ROSES.

- 3/- BABY FAURAX.—Violet blue shade.
 ECHO.—Beautiful rose pink.
 GLORY OF HURST.—Bright cherry red.
 LEONIE LAMESCH.—Coppery red, shaded yellow.

MUSK ROSES.

- QUEEN OF MUSKS.—Small pinky white flowers, of climbing habit.
 RIVER'S MUSK.—Pink, shaded with buff, of climbing habit.

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CLIMBING and PILLAR ROSES.

- ARDS ROVER, H.P.—Crimson, shaded maroon.
 CAROLINE TESTOUT, H.T.—Colour similar to dwarf variety.
 4/- CHASTITY, H.T.—White pillar-rose, very fragrant.
 3/6 GENERAL MACARTHUR, H.T.—Colour similar to dwarf variety.
 GLOIRE DE DIJON, T.—Buff, orange centre.
 GOLDEN OPHELIA, H.T. }
 H. V. MACHIN, H.T. } Colour of flowers similar to
 LADY HILLINGDON, T. } dwarf varieties of same name.
 LA FRANCE, H.T. }
 3/- M. NIEL.—Rich golden yellow.
 3/- MME. E. HERRIOTT, P. }
 MME. ABEL CHATENAY, H.T. } Colour of flowers similar to
 MME. MELANIE SOUPERT, H.T. } dwarf varieties of same name.
 MME. ALF. CARRIERE, N.—White, tinted flesh.
 OPHELIA, H.T.—Salmon flesh, shaded rose.
 WHITE BANKSIA.—Pure white, small and very double.
 W. ALLEN RICHARDSON, N.—Very deep orange yellow.
 YELLOW BANKSIA.—Beautiful yellow, very double.

RAMBLING CLUSTER ROSES.

- CRIMSON RAMBLER.—(Poly) bright crimson flowers in clusters.
 DOROTHY PERKINS.—Beautiful shell pink, sweetly scented.
 EMILY GRAY.—Beautiful golden yellow.
 GOLDFINCH.—(Poly) pale orange yellow.
 HIAWATHA.—Deep crimson shading to white.
 6/6 PHYLLIS BIDE.—(Poly) pale gold, shaded carmine at edges.
 SCARLET CLIMBER.—Vivid scarlet, shaded crimson.
 WHITE DOROTHY.—Pure white.

"HARBAS" OIL SPRAY.

EQUALLY EFFECTIVE FOR SUMMER OR WINTER USE.
 THE SAFEST AND BEST SPRAY FOR ALL FRUIT TREES
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EASY TO MIX AND APPLY.

$\frac{1}{4}$	Gallon	Tin	4/6
$\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	8/-
1	"	"	13/-
2	"	"	23/-
4	"	"	42/-

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"ECLAIR" No. 1 KNAPSACK SPRAYER.

THE IDEAL SPRAYER FOR FRUIT AND ROSE TREES.

G. H. Williams & Co., Limited,
 P.O. Box 139, SALISBURY.

The Pruning of Fruit Trees.

It is impossible to instruct any person in pruning by merely showing him how to do the work on any plant or tree, for the next plant may present an entirely different aspect to the pruner.

When pruning it is necessary to decide whether you are to prune properly, i.e., pruning in accordance with the habits and welfare of each individual tree, or prune simply to keep the trees in some desired form or size; this varies according to the tastes and abilities of the pruner. The following points should be borne in mind—that the reasons for pruning are to modify the vigour of the trees, to produce larger and better fruits, to keep the plant within manageable shape, to remove superfluous parts, to facilitate spraying and harvesting, to train the trees to some desired shape.

In Rhodesia the growth of trees varies so much according to soil, situation and climate that we refrain from giving exact details.

To prevent disease, pests, etc., it is best to keep the centre of trees free from too much growth; this tends to throw the branches wide, thus facilitating the spraying and the harvesting of the crop, at the same time keeping the tree in a nice circular form. The method of always pruning to another bud may be modified, when trees are old and set in shape, but with young trees this practice should be carried out, as this tends to keep the branches in a circular shape. The best time for pruning is during the dormant period, generally from the end of May with early fruits, to the end of July with late varieties. At the time of writing many early peach, plum, and even apple trees are in bloom, while some have formed fruit. Do not hesitate to prune these trees, otherwise next year's crop may be jeopardised.

When trees have started growth and the pruning is done, bad wounds are generally the result, and wood may even die back. The latter trouble may be somewhat avoided by the use of grafting wax.

The best pruning is that which results from a definite purpose or ideal, and which is founded on a careful consideration of general principles and a knowledge of local conditions. Pruning should be carried out with a sharp knife, pruning saw, or a pair of good secateurs. Never use an axe or a meat chopper to prune trees.

The History of the World

This is a history of the world as it is, not as it should be. It is a history of the world as it is, not as it should be. It is a history of the world as it is, not as it should be.

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THE PRUNING OF ROSES

MISTAKES OF THE AMATEUR

The subject of pruning is a matter of great importance to all rose growers, and it is with this in view that we write this article.

To prune a rose tree correctly requires a certain knowledge of two things, i.e., its habit, and the manner in which flowers are produced.

(1) With reference to habit, the stronger the growth, the less the plant should be pruned, the weaker the growth the harder it should be pruned. Hard pruning means cutting the shoots of the plant shorter. The latter remarks do not apply to suckers or shoots which should be cut out completely.

(2) As to the mode in which flowers are produced, i.e., from the lateral or side shoots of the stem (as example Gloire de Dijon) or from the tip of the shoot as is the case with the majority of Hybrid Perpetuals and Hybrid Teas.

Two Types

The next point to consider is, do all roses make wood and produce flowers on this wood the same year? Under this heading we have two types:

- (1) The varieties which produce wood one season and flowers on the same wood the following season, as for example moss and all other summer-flowering roses. (To avoid confusion, "summer-flowering" means those varieties which produce one crop of flowers annually.)
- (2) This class is by far the largest containing most of the varieties in general cultivation, which send up a constant succession of shoots bearing flowers within a few weeks, i.e., Perpetuals.

Many a rose tree is ruined from lack of perception of the foregoing habits and different types.

The average amateur rosarian cuts all his roses at the same time of the year, cutting them, as he imagines, into shape, regardless whether they are summer-flowering or perpetuals.

In our foregoing and subsequent remarks, we do not wish to dishearten any of our readers that pruning requires such discrimination that it be better left alone.

A rose tree in its natural state throws up new growth in the form of root shoots and suckers. These may come direct from the root or from quite low down the main stem, even a check to the normal flow of sap, a cut or fracture on the stem may produce similar growth.

The majority of cultivated roses are usually of an artificial production, i.e., budded on wild stock. By budding we have interfered with Nature, so we must prune in order to encourage that growth which shall serve as a substitute for suckers.

The Best Months

For pruning purposes there are two distinct divisions of roses in this country: (1) Dwarfs (this includes all varieties); (2) climbing or ramblers. The best months for pruning are May and June. This may, however, be amended according to the lateness of the rains, which affects the ripening of the wood. To determine when wood is ripe press the prickles on the stem gently with the thumb; if the wood is ripe they will fly off at the base, if unripe they will only bend or break. In Rhodesia when late or intermittent rains occur unripe shoots may appear when other early summer growths are ripe.

Dwarfs

In this section we prune to obtain strong, healthy growth which will produce flowers of large size and good substance, and may be dealt with as follows: Cut away to the base all dead, weak or unripe shoots. All growths which have a tendency to cross one another must be cut out so that the plants may not become too crowded, a point which has special importance in dealing with the centre of the plant. The pruner will now have only the strong, well-ripened shoots to deal with. These should be cut back so as to leave from 8 to 10 eyes on each shoot. In making the cuts do so as close to an eye as possible, otherwise the wood left above the bud will die, leaving a hard brown stump, which may become a harbour for fungus or other pests. This cutting back may be modified according to the vigour and type of tree.

Climbing and Ramblers

This type requires very little pruning; in fact, thinning is the proper name which should be applied. All dead wood, together with the majority of two-year-old growth, should be cut away. These old shoots have done their work, and will either flower no more or else flower feebly; the new growths have been sent up to replace them. The new growths may be thinned out to prevent overcrowding. Should the base have become bare, one or two of the older shoots may be shortened, thus producing new growths lower.

Standards

These long shoots may then be secured in their permanent positions separately, not bunched together.

Owing to the very few which are grown in this country, we do not think it necessary to give any pruning instructions.

